NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom-WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nichols

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND TON'S GRAND SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite Sciropolitan Hotel.—Etmioplan Singley, Dansina, &c.— Ine Committee on Wars and Means.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sind-

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MIMS SALLADS. MUSICAL GEMA. &C. Fifth Avenue Opera Sos. Zand & West Twenty-fourth atreet. -The Car I BRYANTS MINSTRELL, Mechanics Hall, 471 Broad-way.-Nacao Comicalities, Buninggues, &c.-Shylock 18, The Jaw of Chatham Street.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -ETRIOPIAN MIN-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL HALL, Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.—Ladies' Fair for the Sangrit of the Schools, Etc.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place .- GREAT FAIR OF THE SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT-AT St. STEPBEN'S

New York, Sunday, April 15, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Publica

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenu Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second solumn are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:-Thirteen months For the

Paper. e	nding Dec. 31, 1864	Year 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$662,193
Tribune	260,960	301,84
Times	251,812	284,41
Evening Post	163,177	222,71
World	128,056	177,20
Journal of Commerce	109,595	173,64
Transcript	62,644	104,46
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,38
Sun		101,79
Commercial Advertiser.	60,322	77,55
Daily News	48,968	77,04
Evening Express		68,74
New Yorker Demokrat.	21,052	25.73
Totals	91 979 947	40 443 70

This shows the Henaud to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communi cating their business wants to the public.

NOTE.

The Times and Tribune, in order to make a show business, publish statements pretending that they are from official returns to the Revenue Department. These ments are made up in the Times and Tribune office to suit their own purposes, and very curiously the Times shows a larger business than the Tribune, and the Tribune a larger business than the Times! But no returns of the kind have ever been made to that department. Our table, given above, is taken from the official books and is strictly correct in every par ticular. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by inspecting the books at the Internal Revenue Office.

THE NEWS.

THE PENIANS

The excitement in and beyond the border in couse quence of the appearance of the Fenians in Maine and the arrests at Cornwall and Toronto, Canada, continue in all its fury, and borders upon a panic. Our Eastport and Fredericton correspondents graphically describe the feelings of the people of Maine towards their Fenian visitors, the excitement of the New Bruns wickers and the effect of the movement upon the British troops and volunteers. More men and arms ing to Eastport, and preparations for some movement are still being made. It appears from our that the shipment of the one hundred cases of Fenian arms refused by the regular steamer from that port to Eastport was not efthat the Fenians have been waiting for the appearance of this part of their "baggage," as they call all arms and ammonition. The scare in New Brunswick is graphically described by our Fredericton correspondent, and apily illustrated by the speech of the Governor of the province to the volunteers sent to Campobello Island n which he declared that if the Fenian invasion was a

hoax it was a most serious one to the province.

The Feniau reported arrested at Cornwall, in yesterday's HERALD, proves to be an ex-Confederat-Wheeler. Authority from General Sweeny to recruit a Fenian battalion was found on his person. oldly avowed himself a Fenian, and declared that Gene ral Sweeny would soon release him. Sheedy had bee conveyed to Cornwall, and the trial of the ten men arrested was set for next Tuesday.

RUROPE

The Inman steamship City of Cork, from Queenstown April 2, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her

news iz one day later.

The latest telegraphic reports show that the Ger man question had reached a point of the utmost gravity, that the war preparations of Austria and Prussa were continued with activity, and war action was still more probable. Some of the miner States of Germany still advocated a dis-cussion of the disputed claims before the Federal Diet, at there was no further advance towards mediation or the part of the great Powers. There were no despatches received in Paris during the 31st of March, from Berlin of Vienna, and it was considered that political telegram had been stopped by the Prussian and Austrian govern ments Napoleon's policy remained a subject of very ominous doubt. The semi-official journals of Paris speak of France being "prepared for any contingencies," and of her not siding with that Power which discarded nego tiations. It is said that Frince Napoleon had been des-paiched with a special message from the Emperer to the

called to the "threatening aspect" of affairs in Germany. The people of France, it is said, sympathize most of with the Fenian revolutionary agitation in Ireland. It has been announced, we are told, to the British government that Napoleon will not surrender Head Centre Stephens, even if formally demanded for extradition. It was rumored in Parts that the English Cabinet had forwarded a temperto, remonstrance to the governments of Franc and the United States on the subject of Fernanism, and that the Irish question may lead to a rupture between

King of Italy, in which the attention of Victor Emanuel

ed in London, after official hours, on the first of March at 86% exactly.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were passed :- For the relief of the Brooklyn City and New town Railroad Company; incorporating the Brooklyn Masonic Hall Association; the New York Steam Transi Company; authorizing the construction of a permanent Quarantine in the lower bay, the taxing of stockholder in banks and banking associations, and the Supervisors of New York to raise money by tax to refund certain moneys paid into the Supreme Court and not accounted for. Among the bills reported were those relative to amending the Registry law and the Revised Statutes; refative to regulations concerning brokers and divi-dends to stockholders in life insurance companies e report on the Broadway Surface and the criands and Day Street Railroad occasioned considera-sorimonious dehate, in Thick several members to-

dulged in personalities, charging each other with bribery and corruption, and the committee on said bills with boing "bought up." The bills ordered to a third reading
were:—To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburg
and Whitshall Railroad; to aid in the completien of the
Albany and Susquehannah Railroad; providing for refunding taxes paid on government securities by banks
and insurance companies in the several counties of the
State, assessed in 1863 and 1864; to improve Grand and Lefferts streets and Third avenue, Brooklyn, and to it corporate the Open Stock Board of Fire Underwriters

corporate the Open Stock Board of Fire Underwritera. In the Assembly reports were made on the bills fixing the election of the Comptroller of this city on the day of the general State election, regulating the salary of firemen of the Motropolitan Department, amending the General Insurance act, and relative to the Boston, Harford and Eric Railroad Company. The bill amending the code was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading, as were also the Senate amendments to the Metropolitan Health bill. Bills were reported to amend the General Railroad law and to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks and allow the authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and hattery Railroad Company to extend their tracks and allow the Ninth Avenue Company the use thereof. Bills passed:— Relative to payment of taxes of insurance companies of other States doing business in this, amending laws relating to the banking department, and regulating the salary of the firemen of the Metropolitan fire district. It being the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Lockwood, adjourned in respect thereto, to Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and of the fall of Fort Sumter. It was apparent by the comments of the people yesterday that they had by no means forgotten either of the sad events To-day there will be observances of the mournful anni versary of Mr. Lincoln's death of an appropriate charac at the various churches, and the display of the American as from the United States war steamers and other ship ping in the harbor. In Washington yesterday the House of Representatives was addressed on the subject at considerable length by Mr. Gardeld, of Ohio, whose remarks were highly cologistic of the life and character of the late President, regarding it as eminently fitting that Congress should put on record a resolution in memory of the sad event; after which the House adjourned. All the departments of the government were closed, and the flags on all the public buildings were

The occasion was also considered in our State Legislature by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, and both branches adjourned at an early hour, the Senate till Monday and the Assembly till Tuesday.

The anniversary of the raising of the Union flag over

Fort Sumter was celebrated last evening by the Sumter Club, of Brooklyn, who gave their first annual dinner at the Mansion House. Upwards of two hundred guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present, among them Rear Admiral Bell, General S. L. Woodford, Governor Yale, ex-Mayor Hall and C. D. Smith, Esq. Letters were read from Lieutenant General Grant, Major General Robert Anderson, General Dix, Governor Fenton, Mayor Booth Senator Wilson and Rev. H. Ward Beecher. The toast were responded to by Rev. Theodore Cuyler, Rev. Mr. French, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Theodore Tilton and ethers. The strike among the drivers of the city railroad carrestill continues. On most of the lines traffic was partially resumed yesterday; but as the drivers were all green hands a number of collisions took place, as well as accidents, which might have turned out seriously. None of the old drivers have gone to work, nor do they intend unless their terms be complied with. The companies still hold out in their refusal. A mass meeting of the drivers was held last evening in Landman's Park, at which several speeches were made. The affair passed running at seven P. M.

The ship carpenters and caulkers, who have been on a strike for more than a week for the purpose of enforc-ing the eight hour system, still hold out, with very little prospect of their demands being acceded to by the "boases." The ship bullders threaten to stop work altogether and close up their yards rather than comply with the demands of the men. How the affair will terminate is hard to foretell, as both sides seem determined to

The New York and Havana steamship Vera Cruz was at on Thursday night last in a fog. She went ashere on lost on Thursday night last in a rog. She went anore on Body Island, off the North Carelina coast, and parted abaft the wheels, her boilers also parting. Her passen-gers, crew, mails and baggage were all saved and taken to the shore. The Vera Cruz left this port on Tuesday

last. Among her passengers were Colonel McLeod Mur-phy, wife and daughter, of this city.

A telegram dated the 14th instant, and received last evening by the Collector of Customs at this port, from Mr. M. M. Jackson, United States Consul at Halifax, states Mr. M. M. Jackson, United States Consul at Halifax, states that one hundred and thirty additional deaths have occurred on board the England, and that the disease, which appears to be on the decrease, is a severe form of ship fever, with many of the symptoms of cholers.

There is no truth in the reports that cholers, yellow fever or other epidemichtiseases exist at Key West, Fla. It will be seen by a letter in another column, from the

Mayor and Health Officer of that city, which is endorse by the United States Health Officer, that Key West was pever in a more healthy condition than at present.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge McCunn, the case of Daniel Drew vs. George S. Scott, R.

ing," came on yesterlay for argument. After hearing counsel on both sides, the Judge ordered that an attach-ment should issue against the defendants, to answer for their alleged contempt in violating the injunction in this cause. The attachment is returnable on the 17th inst.

A preliminary meeting of members of the bar was held in the Law Library, Chembers street, yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for the intended meeting on Wednesday next, the object of which is to express the loss the country has felt by the death of the

Hon. D. S. Dickinson.
In the United States District Court yesterday, before In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Betts, the Meteorome was called on for hearing, when Mr. Evarts, counsel for the owners, who made a brief and handsome speech in reference to the death of Mr. Dickinson, who had been conducting the prosecution on the part of the government, moved the adjournment of the court. The motion was supported in appropriate language by Mr. Webster and Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant District Attorney, and entirely coincided in by Judge Betts, who spoke in feeling terms of the event which had deprived the community of so valuable a citizen.

The United States Commissioners' offices were closed yesterday at twelve o'clock, as were also the District Attorney's and the United States Marshal's offices, in

Attorney's and the United States Korshal's offices, in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Dickinson.

The remains of Daniel S. Dickinson arrived at Binghamton yesterday. Immediately after the arrival a procession was formed, and the remains were escorted to the late residence of the deceased. The funeral is to take place this afterneon at three o'clock.

In the United States Commissioner's effice yesterday Commercioner Osborn issued a warrant for the appro-hension of cleven seamen, who are accused of having mutinied on board the American ship Tanjore, in the month of February last, while on the voyage from Hong Kong to New York.

The well known steamship Atlantic, Captain Charles Hoyer, now belonging to the North American Lloyd's line,

sailed from this port yesterday, on her second voy age to Bremen, carrying besides the United State mail a large number of passengers, and so heavy a cargo that she drew twenty-five feet of water and could not pass the bar before five o'clock P. M. The Baltin, under the command of the experienced and popular Captain
A. S. Jones, will follow on the 28th inst.
Major General Sheridan has issued orders to the effect

that all persons embarking from New Orleans for Vers ports from the Provost Marchal. The New Orlean papers say this order is directed against the colonization schemes of ex-rebels in Mexico.

Orders have been given to muster out all the volunteer troops in the State of Albams by the 15th inst. After this order has been complied with there will be none but regular troops left on the State.

A partial eclipse of the sun will take place to-day,

which will be invisible in America, but visible in the Inlian Ocean and Southern Australia.

The markets generally were rather quiet vesterday. A in prices of either imported or domestic merchandise. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that a much better feeling prevailed throughout than was the case last week Sugar was steady. Coffee was dull. Cotton was in mod erate demand. Petroleum was dull and nominal. On 'Change four was decidedly higher. Wheat also was higher. Corn was unchanged. Pork firm. Beef steady, Lard in moderate demand at previous prices. Whiskey dull but unchanged. The Reconstruction of President John

Reconstruction, like charity, must begin a home. So long as Congress, aided and inspired by members of the President's Cabinet, occuples its present position in regard to the South there can be no practical reconstruction ac-cording to President Johnson's plan before the next general election. Neither the President nor the country can afford to wait so long. The masses of the people demand that something shall be done at once, and they look to the President to do it. The radicals have such a majority in Congress that the President is powerless to carry through any of his measures Even his vetoes cannot be sustained by a Con-gressional vote, although they commend them selves to the best judgment of the country and are universally endorsed by the people. To protect, to benefit and to reconstruct the Southern States the President must have his party in Congress strong enough to check and control the radical majority. In order to secure such a party, it is absolutely necessary that he shall reconstruct his Cabinet. Stanton, Harlan, Speed and other such radical Secretaries are more dangerous than Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. They are the men who give Mr. Stevens all his influence by giving him the disposal of the government patronage. They discourage those onservative republicans who are in favor of the President's policy, by denying them those favors which friends of the President usually obtain. They are the foes in the President's household, the spies in his camp, and all their efforts and energies are constantly devoted to thwarting his plans and impeding him in every possible way. Their presence in his councils enables them to do this with great effect, and they even claim that by keeping them in the Cabinet the President sanctions their proceed ings against himself. For all practical purposes, in the view of "the plain people," this might as well be the case.

One or two recent instances of the operation of the radical members of the President's Cabinet will fully illustrate this most important point. The President is opposed to negro suffrage; but, a few weeks ago, three clerks were removed from one of the government bureaus at Washington for no other reason than because they saw fit to vote against negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. A republican Senator, who voted to sustain the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, was rebuked by the Legislature of his State and requested to resign. The Senator went to the President, told him frankly about the situation, and asked to be entrusted with some of the government patronage in his State, so that he could support himself there, and continue to sustain the only constitutional reconstruction policy. The President as frankly assured him that he could have whatever patronage he desired; but, upon applying to one of the heads of departments, the Senator was informed that he could not obtain any appointments unless they were for undoubted radicals, and unless the applications were endorsed by a radical Senator from the same State who voted against the President at every opportunity. As this head of department was not removed, and as the patronage asked for was not granted, it cannot be wondered at that the Senator in question became suddenly converted to the radical doctrines, and voted to pass the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto. It is true that our legislators ought not to be governed by any such notives. They should be pure and lofty and patriotic, and should never allow piques in regard to patronage to influence their votes upon important measures. But, unfortunately, everything is not as it ought to be. Our Senators are but mortal, and the most of them are politicians. When they see that the President says one thing, while the Cabinet officers openly contradict and defy him, and use his own powers to defeat him, they are very likely to go with what seems to be the winning side, and are very hard to convince that the Chief Executive, who overlooks such abuses of his confidence, is certain to conquer when the

questions at issue are decided by the people. There are three obvious objections to any Cabinet changes which, doubtless, sugges themselves to the President, but which may be easily refuted and removed. The first is the natural delicacy of the President in regard to dismissing the advisers selected by his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln. Undoubtedly it is the duty of those Secretaries who differ with the Executive concerning reconstruction to relieve him from this embarrassment by tendering their resignations; but as they have declined to do so, under the advice of leading radical politicians, there is no longer any reason why Mr. Johnson should allow his personal delicacy to outweigh considerations of national necessity. The second objection is that the President believes that his policy is just and right, and therefore he hesitates to enforce it, as Mahomet made converts, by the sword, preferring to let it gradually permeate the republican party, as the true religion spreads among sinners. We can appreciate and respect the hesitancy of the President. He does not desire to win support by removing this person from office and appointing that person to office when he knows that his policy ought to be sustained upon its intrinsic merits alone, as a matter of public principle and not as a matter of private interest. But the President should remember that he does not live in Utopia. He must deal with the politicians as he fluds them, or rather he must not allow them to use his own powers against bim. A legitimate exercise of the public patronage is one of the prerogatives of every ruler, and if a new Cabinet once a week vill do any good to the country it is President Johnson's duty to build up his constitutional policy by this means and by every other means that he possesses. Finally, it has been objected that if the President were to remove the radical members of his Cabinet the radical majority in the Senate would refuse to confirm any persons whom he might select for the positions. Such a refusal s by no means probable. Although a majority of the Senators are opposed to the President's policy, we imagine that comparatively few of them would undertake to deny his right to choose his own advisers. But even if they should do so, this would be of no consequence. Secretaries can act without being confirmed, as was shown in the case of Secretary Holt under President Buchanan; or acting secretaries could be appointed ad interim until the Senators become more sensible. We press this subject, upon the President's attention thus plainly and directly because we feel its importance, and we assure him that a reconstruction of the Cabinet from the ranks of the conservative re Cabinet from the ranks of the conservative re-publicans is no longer an affair of choice, but an absolutely, vital necessity.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENTS .- The burning of a bridge on the night of the 13th instant resulted in a very extraordinary accident on the Ver-mont Central Railroad. The conductor of the night express train, having had no warning of the burning of the bridge, was going with his train at full speed, when it was suddenly smashed up in a beap in the chasm. A passenger was killed, the conductor was seriously injured, and eight or ten other persons were more or less hurt. The only wonder is that all on board the train were not either killed or wounded. But how was it that the conductor was not informed of the fire at the bridge? It must have made a considerable light; and one would think that somebody within view of it along the line of the road must have at least suspected that there was danger in it. The accident was an extraordinary one; but it suggests to all railroad companies the duty of extraordinary vigilance along their lines in the

The season is approaching when a much

larger proportion than usual of the whole popu-

lation of the country will be adrift on our numerous railway lines, North, South, East and West. In the meantime, to the wear and tear of all our railroads from the heavy business of the war, must now be added the damages from the winter's frosts and the thawings, rains and floods of the spring. Every railroad company in the country, therefore, in view of these things and the increase of its passenger traffic during the summer season, should now be engaged in carefully repairing damages and in providing in every way for the public safety. Looking over the schedule of railway accidents for the last three months throughout the Union, we find that there were sixteen of these casualties in January, sixteen in February, and only four during the month of March, and but two so far for April. This shows a considerable im-provement; but with the rush and hurry of the summer's travel there is the danger of a heavier chapter of accidents than ever before from the general disposition of railway companies to make their expenses in the way of repairs as light as possible, so as to secure a good exhibit of dividends for stock jobbing in Wall street. A broken rail in nine cases out of ten is the cause of the railway disaster; and the broken rail is caused by defective iron, or a defective road bed, from the washing of the earth, or by the rotting of the cross-ties before their decay is detected. The past winter and the opening spring in these damages have been very severe upon all the railroads of this country, and especially upon those roads which have not been thoroughly inspected below the surface for two or three years. Now is the time for all the railroad companies in the land to overhaul their respective roads, iron, wood, stone, earthworks and rolling stock; for, other things being equal, the line which is safest to the public will be most profitable to the company.

THE CASE OF JEFF DAVIS-Hitherto the Chief Justice, adhering closely to the maxim recognizing the incompatibility of laws and arms, has refused to try Jeff Davis in Virginia, because it was under martial law-in a state of war. He held that he could not properly be tried elsewhere, and since civil law was not the recognized power in that State he could not be tried there. Therefore he could not be tried at all.

In preferring to try Davis in the State of Virginia the Chief Justice was quite right. • In in important trial for treason, on which all the legal talent of the country will be brought out, every quibble and doubt that offers a chance of escape will be tried to the utmost. We ought, therefore, on such a trial, to avoid as many dublous points as we may; and it would consequently be unwise to bring into the trial of Mr. Davis the question of constructive presence. The Supreme Court has once declared that the man in any way connected with treasonable acts, however remote he might be personally from the scene of violence, was guilty of treason; but this has been held to be extrajudicial, because the point of presence was not before the court when that declaration was made. It is not by any means certain that the point can b satisfactorily determined in that way, and, therefore, it should not be brought up. For this reason Chief Justice Chase was quite right in desiring that Jeff. Davis should be tried in Virginia. He should be tried in Virginia, and he should be tried for levying war at the battle of Bell Run. He was present at that bat-tle, was personally on the field with Beauregard and Joe Johnston while the battle was at its height. By trying him for that we avoid the only really troublesome point in such a

trial. What is to prevent his trial in that State now? Has not the state of affairs recognized by the President's proclamation removed the whole difficulty? There is peace in Virginia now, and if the Chief Justice were sincere in his objections, he must perceive that they no longer have any basis. Let Davis be tried at once. If guilty of a crime he should be punished; If not guilty he should not be subjected to the lingering torture of imprisonment and suspense.

EXECUTION OF THE MALDEN MURDERER.—The buogling manner in which the execution of Green, the Malden murderer, was performed at East Cambridge, Mass., on Friday last, suggests prompt action to prevent a repetition of incidents of that kind in the future. Our corres pondent states that the rope was so long that the feet of the culprit touched the ground. In this dilemma the Deputy Sheriff was compelled to "draw the body up from the ground, and hold it thus suspended until he judged life to be extinct." We do not remember to have seen an account of an execution so borribly miscorducted as this; and we trust, for the reputation of the country, that the like will never occur again. Does not this show the necessity for re modelling our laws in reference to executions? Why should a sheriff or his deputy perform that duty? There is certainly no good reason for it; and if this affair at East Cambridge is a sample of how they perform their duties, that duty should be taken out of their hands. In England, and, we believe, in several other European nations, a person is appointed by the government to perform that duty. He goes around to the differcut points of the country wherever an execuyon is ordered and does the work in a scientific way. There are no mishaps, stretching of ropes or anything of the kind to add to the horrors of the deed. The hanging of a human being is revolting enough at the best, without having its horrors increased by such butchery as took place at the execution of Green. Why should not the English system be estab-

lished here? One man would answer for the whole country, and thus save us from the repetition of such revolting scenes. Will not Congress take hold of this matter at once?

THE PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY .- The murder of a whole family in an isolated place near Philadelphia should admonish all those living in the country to be careful in regard to the employ ment of their help. The rebellion has thrown upon the community many persons of diaboli-cal natures, whose regard for human life has been blunted by the savage usages of war. Our farmers and others living in the rural districts should, therefore, be extremely cautious in selecting their laborers and domestics, otherwise the frightful Deering massacre may be repeated at a time and at a place least expected.

SWARD TO AMONG PETROLPHY BROKERS -A large number of petroleum stock brokers have gone up within a few days. In reality there never was any soundness to most of them. The whole petroleum stock jobbing business has been unsound from the beginning. Petroleum is a legitimate article of commerce; it possesses a real and substantial value, the same as flour beef, pork, or any other commodity in general demand. To give the interest a fictitious importance through the agency of a special stock board is and always will be an absurdity. There are a number of sound companies, com posed of intelligent and honorable men, en gaged in developing the oil territory of the ountry, and are paying, in the aggregate, byer three millions per year into the national treasury. The stocks of these companies do not require either bulling or bearing to give them consequence, or to bring them into notoriety among stock jobbers. The rotten concerns are going to smash every day, and the sconer the better. It will all be for the benefit of the sound companies, and to the ultimate advantage of the revenue of the country.

A VETO AT ALBANY.-Governor Fenton has een fit to veto a bill in reference to filling cerain sunken lots and abating a nuisance in the upper part of this city. Why do not the radicals in the Legislature call him a usurper and declare him a traitor for thus interfering with their schemes? We fear that they have not been educated up to the new creed of the party as established at Washington. Surely the Albany radicals are behind the age, or they would arraign the Governor as a despot. Have they no Wades, Stevenses nor Sumners in the Legislature to instruct them in the new part

Fort Sumter Anniversary.

Five years ago this morning (counting the days of the week) the Herald contained the announcement "that Fort Sumter had surrendered." At five minutes to one P. M., on Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861, the loyal arrison surrendered; and on Sunday, the 14th, the tele graph had carried the news all over the United States. he next day, Major Anderson, with his gallant command, evacuated the fort, going out with the proper

Last year these facts were brought prominently before the public by Henry Ward Beecher and other gentlemen the public by Henry Ward Beecher and other gentlemen going down to Fort Sumter to again raise the "Stars and Stripes" over the ruins of the famous fort. This year we do not learn of any public demonstration having been made in this city. In Brooklyn the occasion was celebrated by the first anniversary dinner of the Fort Sumter Club. Five years ago excited crowds had assembled around the newspaper bulleting. Yesterday the same crowds were assembled. Provided the same but from another cause—the car drivers' strick. Five years ago the national flag was flying from the City Hall and scores of other buildings throughout the city, calling loyal men to arms to preserve the Union sad the constitution. Yesterday they were floating at half mast to remind our citizens that a good man and usefur citizen—Daniel S. Dickinson—had gone to his last home. The great robellion, which was actively commenced in the month of April, 1881, was successfully terminated in April, 1885, and recent events promise that April is to be an eventful month in the history of this country, as the month of April, 1861, was successfully terminated in April, 1865, and recome events promise that April is to be an eventful month in the history of this country, as during the present month of April the first collision has taken place between the Fenians and the English troops in the streets of Calais, Me. Though the day was not publicly no local in this city, it was by no means overlooked or forgotten, as could be judged from many remarks made in reference to it by those on the streets, in the public buildings, and thousands who fought through the war doubtless held it in remembrance.

This gentleman first started a series of concerts, which, udging from the large attendance at Irving Hall on r last, and from the superior style in which the nt programme was rendered, must become popular. His efforts, however, have not been met in a proper spirit by some of the proprietors of our places of amuse-Lucy Rushton's theatre on this evening, and made an engagement with the osiensible manager of that estabishment to that effect. The proprietor, however, refused o let him have the theatre on any terms, entirely disregarding the fact that Mr. Draper expended a great deal of money in preparing the establishment for his concerts. Consequently these Sunday evening entertainments are necessarily postponed until Sunday next, when a suffable place will be found.

An amateur concert will be given in the saloon of Del-nonico's, Fifth avenue, on the 18th of April, in aid of Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey. Our readers will remember that one of the principal buildings of this institution was destroyed by fire in January last. The directors of the college are replacing it by one much larger and grander. It will present a front of one hundred and thirty-four feet, will be built of Newark reestone, and ready for use before the winter. The ncert on the 18th will be a high compliment to the uthorities of Seton Hall, as it has been arranged altoho take this method of testifying their appreciation of the kind care bestowed upon their sons. The tickets of admission to the concert contain the names of many of our first families, and show the number of warm friends the college has made in its short existence. Although the tickets are sold at five dollars, already they can scarcely be had.

The Late Daniel S. Dickinson

A preliminary meeting of members of the bar took clace yesterday in the Law Library, United States Build ings, Chambers street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the forthcoming meeting, on Wednesday next, in reference to the loss sustained by the country by the death of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson. The meeting was called to order by Judge Pierrepont, who preing was called to order by Judge P-erreront, who pre-posed that Mr. George P. Curtis take the chair. The mo-tion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Curus said—We are called together to consider what steps are necessary in regard to the dispensation of Providence, which has removed from this life one of our oldest members, a man long known to the country, and one of our most distinguished citizens.

Mr. E. W. Spouterrox moved the appointment of Mr. John J. Hill as Secretary of the meeting, which was agreed to.

John J. His a colored that a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman to make the preliminary arrangements and invite speakers to address the meeting. The committee consists of the following gentlemen—Judge Pierrepont, Judge Bosworth, Judge Allen, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Stoughton rad Mr. D. D. Lord.

The proceedings then terminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMIJING AT BINGRAMTON-IM-

BINC, MARTON, N. Y., April 14, 1866.
The remains of the tate Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson arrived here to-day. A committee of citizens met the funeral party at Sv squehanna, and accompanied it to The train was draped in mourning, and approached the depot in perfect silence, the assembled pusands unco eering their heads as it approached, in neration for the departed statesman, their friend and

veneration for the departed statesman, their friend and neighbor.

The proce sion was formed to the sound of solemn dirges, and with slow and measured steps the remains were ese greed to the late residence of the departed statesms a, "The Orchard." The line was very imposing, consist and of the Masonic Fraternity, the Fire Department, members of the Bar, Board of Trustees of the village, the funeral committee and citizens. All business was, suspended. The public buildings and private dwellings were draped in mearning. Profound sorrow reigned throughout the village at the less of so good and great a man.

STEAMER VERA CRUZ LOST.

The Goes Ashere on Body Island During a Fog.

THE VESSEL PARTS ABAFT THE WHEELS.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAVED.

The steamship Vera Cruz, which left New York for Havana and Vera Cruz on Tuesday last, went ashore on Body Island, one mile north of Oregon Islet, during a fog, at haff-past one A. M. on the 12th inst. The passengers, crew, mails and baggage were safely

The ship parted abaft the wheels; the bollers

The greater part of her cargo will be saved. The Commissioners of the district had gone down to the wrock at last advices. The wind was off shore, so

smooth and but little surf.

The following is a list of the passengers on board of the Vera Cruz at the time she sailed from this city: the Vera Cruz at the time she sailed from this city:—
Mr. Price, Q. Price, Mrs. M. Price, Miss. S. Price, T. H.
Gatewood, Bolanor, M. Payno, E. W. Barron, M. J. Madrid, M. Chauvite, H. Gore, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy,
wife and daughter; A. E. Williamson, S. Gronnes, Mr.
Moreau, T. I. Durand, M. Mullone, J. E. Leavy, Luk
de Arroyo, wife and child; M. Caballero, Batres, G. H.
Burwell, Raffiel de Armar, C. H. Foster, H. W. Snider,
A. Gonzelas, J. Lamara, Dr. Boyle, General Eugenis
Castro, Canipo, J. Gimenez, F. Schatlin, N. Riaraldo,
J., Gabrielli, Mr. Pierson, R. Plores, J. J. Oglen, A. Rosses, G. Calkino, T. Ruifer, J. D. Pierson, H. May, R.
Granes, M. J. Gromer, B. Ducomb, Mr. Francis, J. De-

Granes, M. J. Gromer, B. Ducomb, Mr. Francis, J. De-monier, H. James, Mrs. G. Priur and child, F. Foulke, J. Joeques, G. Gonge and H. Trouchinger. The Vera Cruz was built in this city last year, and war constructed principally of oak; her frame was diagonally braced together with iron straps. She registered thirteen hundred and thirty-eight tons, had three decks, and was owned by C. S. Whitacey & Co., of this city. She has been running between this city and vera Cruz, via Ha-vans, in company with the Manhattan, both of which were built to form a semi-monthly line between New York and those ports.

were built to form a semi-monthly line between the york and those ports.

The loss of the Vera Cruz will to regretted by the travelling public, as alse has been a very popular vessel since the opening of this important line.

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European Fashions for April.

[From Le Tollet of Paris.]

The law of fashions with regard to the make of dress seems now established in a very decided manner. It is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plaits all round the waist; the front and sides, at any rate, must be plain. There are, however, two styles in vogue, the "Princesse" and the "Pourreau." For most figures we give the preference to the former, which has only one large plait at the back; while the second is entirely on the bias, like a long casque, and is certainly graceful, there being nothing to mark the waist; the "Fourreau" is, therefore, less becoming than the "Princesse." For both styles the long train is necessary.

The size of the crinoline is very sousibly diminished, but it cannot be altogether dispensed with while the dresses are so very long. Nothing can sustain them so well as the cage, though that may be of very small dimensions. The fashion, also, of looping dresses up over the petiticoats, out of doors, which will certainly continue through the summer, renders the crinoline indispensable, in order to sustain them gracefully.

Wollen fancy materials are making their appearance for the spring season; but that which still, as always, meets with the greatest success is the foulard. There is no doubt it will be the favorite, being at once so firm and yet so light, and the putterns in such variety; it is suitable for visiting and soiree dress, as well as for robes do chambre. The foulard double chaine is especially charming. Of such a pearly whiteness. A fourreau made of this, without any ornament but a white sifk cord round the bottom, and trimming the body and sleaves, forms a simple yet charming dress. Cashmere foulard of patterns of bouquets, wet-teau" style, or stripes of violet, red or black, are reserved for robes de chambre, which are made with sleaves flowing skirt, lined with the same color as the stripes. The simple sprin

As to sleeves, when worn at all, they are quite scrall and straight, with an insertion up the seam; but these casaques are as frequently made without as with sleeves. Of course this depends upon the taste of the wearer. We commence our list of dresses this month with some full toilets for out of door wear.

A robe of steel gray poulin, with a band of green taffetas round the bottom, rounded and carried up the front, with a row of green buttons on each side. Fitting paletot of the same material, with a bias of green taffetas up every seam. "Famela" bonnet of green-taffetas up every seam. Casaque of those put on in groups of three plaits, and headed by a band of velvet of the same shade, with jet ornaments upon it. A similar band up every seam. Casaque of the same material as the dress, quite tight, short, and basquines slashed and trimmed to match. Velvet ceintrimming it.

A "Princesse" dress of violet roult de soie. Round. A "Princesse" dress of violet poult de soie. Round the bottom a flounce of black guisure, wide in the front.

trimming it.

A "Princesse" dress of violet poult de soie. Round the bottom a flounce of black guipore, wide in the front, but gradually narrowing towerist the back, so that round the train it is quite narrow. Cossage to make five different ends, completely separate and trimmed round with guipure. "Pamela" bonnet entirely composed of shaded violets. Benoiton chain of jet.

A morning toilet of Knokerbocker, pale violet dress, short paleot, and underskirt, all of the same material. At the bottom of the lower skirt a plaiting of violet taffetas. Upon the dress, at each seam, a patte rather wide at the waist, and ending in three points with tassels, which fail over the bottom skirt. Paleot trimmed with revers of taffetas. Fanction bonnet of velvet tuile. Three bouillons, separated by cordons of violets.

A dark grav dress of taffetas, worked all over with small crystal beads, and round the bottom an embroidery of beads, forming a greeque. Long cossaque of the same, trimmed to match. A "Pamela" bonnet of pink crape; the back formod with a feather, which fails over the chignon. The feather is fastened by a triple row of crystal beads, which is joined at the sides, and fails over the strings in three rows, a la Benoiton.

A robe of black plush; long train, quite plain. Priletos of the same, trimmed with jet bettoms and piped with maize-colored satin. "Pamela" bonnet of maize welvet. A dress of taffetas, "Princesse" base mate; wide stripes of two shades of green. Up each seam a trimming of two shades of green. Up each seam a trimming of two shades of green. Up each seam a trimming of two shades of green. Up each seam a trimming of two shades of green by the a crystal fringe. Casaques of the same, trimmed with a land of vet of and a how trimmed with a crystal fringe. Casaques of the same, trimmed to match, and with one ends, trimmed with a crystal fringe. Casaques of the same, trimmed to match, and with sale and of vet of and now trimmed with a crystal fringe. Casaques of the same, trimmed to match, and with one and or

a now trimines with crystal trings. Parking on the of green tuile, spotted with crystal beads and I lengton chain of crystal.

A light brown taffetta dress, with double sk irt—the under skirt having round the bottom a velvet B ounce of a deeper shade, platied in groups of three plat is. The upper skirt is caught up by patters of velvet and large mother-of-pearl buttons. Casaque to match, v lith mosquetaire revers. Pockets and alseeves entirely velvet, trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons. W site tulle 'Pamela' bornet, with pearl frings and v routh of golden pheasent feathers. Bandons of feathers and white strings.

Dinner dress of silver gray satin—"Princesse" make—trimmed all up the front with a double row of white satin pulls let in the material, and edged round with black lace. Similar trimmings, on a smaller sucks, up the seams of roes for fire and white rashes, pinked. Bottom of the skirt trimmed round with double raches of taile to match. Similar truches cound the top of the low body. Gimp of Brussels application.

A robe of green satin and white tulle in s'Csipes; the

ruches round the top of the low body. Gimp of Brussels application.

A robe of green sain and white tulle in stripes; the tulle being bouillonae, and the satis cut fro as the piece in long bands, and placed lengthways op the skirt. A row of large pearls is placed up each seam, joining the tulle to the satin. The skirt is very wide, and with a long train. Body of bouillons of talle, and either a length of green satin, trimmed with pearl or manners. Small bouillonaces sleeves.

A drop of white tulle, trimmed round the bottom, with a wide blue satin ribbon fringed with gold sequing. Tunic of blue and gold striped satin, very short in front.

A drags of white tulle, trimmed round the bottom, with a wide blue satin risbon fringed with gold sequing.

A drags of white tulle, trimmed with blue satin and sequing trunc of blue and gold striped satin, very stort in front, with court train, also trimmed with blue satin and sequin fringe. Body of tulle, draped.

The "Pamela"—or "Lamballe," as it has be en christened at the French Court—is in vogue at present, but it will have to submit to various modifications, before it can become universal; for, becoming as it ready before a young face, vot as all are not young, and yet all must wear bounets. It will be necessary for our modistes to use their talons in inventing coldines squied to those who may wish to be elegantly but not reductionally dressed. There is no doubt that a modification of the "Pamela" may be made suitable to simest any sgo, particularly by the introduction of barbes of lace fastested under the chin, which are being used with great success. The "Pamela" and make the contract the strings is always carried straight across the bonnet, and the front edge in generally—indeed, we may say alraous always—edged with a bead frings or lace worked with heads. The Bonotton chains are also much used. The fancton bonacts are made principally is three rows of wide bouillonnes, with a cache-peigne of the same. It is too soon, however, to speak of anything very decided in bonnets. We shall give a fuller description next months.